The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,183—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.	„	2	8
Third do.	„	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

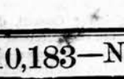
Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,942 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th October, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangaiore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Cospaipore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1496 Tons, on TUESDAY, 25th October, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, the Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 28th October, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S.S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 17th November, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and bills of lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake Clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or Steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th October, 1881.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 14th		on the 1st

of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 80
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 90
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

MANILLA, on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.
SUMATRA, on THURSDAY, 1st Dec., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,304	450	9th Dec.
s. s. HELIOS	C. Lazarich	2,000	400	20th Jan. 1882.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HELIOS, Captain C. Lazarich, 2,000 tons, 400 horse power, to sail on the 15th November, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1st, 1881.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE,
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,500 STEEL BOILERS

Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881
s. CATHAY	2883	500	W. M. Robbie	27th Oct.
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	3rd Nov.
s. TEHERAN	2289	400	A. C. Loggia	10th „
— ARABIA	3053	500	G. W. Brady	17th „
s. KHIVA	2999	450	M. de Horne	24th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi. Both ways.	Viadrindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	4th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3990	600	E. J. Baker	18th „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th October, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2,300	300	19th Nov.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collins.	2,700	400	7th Dec.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd.	2,700	400	21st do.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	8th Jany.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS,

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

S. S. ELYSIA has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOLF KIT.

BALLS.	PLAY CLUB.
CLEEKS.	PUTTERS.
IRONS.	SPOONS.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COLD DRINKS

may be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of Ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler. The thirsty need not to wait in impatient tantalization while the Ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his peg, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it *at once*, sharp, clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow stems, each, from	5 0	to 10 0
ICE RAILS, mounted in the best electro-plate	14 0	to 30 0
ICE CLAWS (Scissor-shaped) for serving Ice, of best electro-plate, from	9 0	to 10 0
ICE TONGS ditto ditto	1 8	to 6 8

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen, Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS

IN QUEST OF ARTICLES
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION
SHOULD APPLY FOR A COPY
OF
TREACHER and COMPANY'S
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
OF
JEWELLERY,
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
AND
HALL MARKED SILVER GOODS,
Which will be sent free upon application.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

WHITE FRENCH WINES.

(Suitable for the Hot Season).

	Cash Prices. Qts, per doz. Rs. a.
CHABLIS	18 0
BARSAC	19 0
SAUTERNE	23 8
HAUT SAUTERNE	31 8
AUSTRALIAN WINES.	
HOCKHEIMER (White)	16 0
SHIRAZ (Red)	18 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE GAME BIRDS OF INDIA.
(In 3 Vols., Royal 8vo., 141 beautiful colored plates, 980 pp. letter press.)

INTENDING PURCHASERS should remit Rs. 64-8 (giving their names and full addresses VERY clearly written) to the AGENT of the ORIENTAL BANK, Calcutta, "for credit to the GAME BIRD FUND." The work will then be promptly forwarded to them, post paid.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRANKSOME HALL ARRIVED, 23RD OCTOBER.

CONSIGNEES are requested to take delivery of their cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal, otherwise no claim will be admitted.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Bombay, 24th October, 1881. Agents.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS BY TO-DAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Broad Arrow.	News of the World.
Engineering.	Overland Mail.
Field.	Pall Mall Budget.
Fun.	Public Opinion.
Graphic.	Punch.
Home News.	Queen.
Illustrated London News.	Reynold's Weekly News.
Illustrated Penny Paper.	St. James's Budget.
Illustrated Police News.	Saturday Review.
Judy.	Spectator.
Lancet.	Times (Weekly Edition).
Land and Water.	Vanity Fair.
Life.	Weekly Irish Times.
Lloyds Weekly Newspaper.	World.
Mail.	

COOPER & CO., Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of RATIONS, CLOTHING, BEDDING, COOKING UTENSILS, MEDICINES, COCOANUT OIL, &c., for the Inmates of the DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL and REFORMATORY INSTITUTION, for one year, from the 1st April, 1882, will be received by the Undersigned on SATURDAY, the 5th November, 1881, at 4 p.m.

2. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the required aggreement and fail to furnish the required security for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

3. Particulars regarding the articles to be supplied and the conditions of the aggreement can be learnt on personal application to the Superintendent of the Institution between the hours of 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. every day.

4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

By Order of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution,
NARAYAN PANDOORUNG,
Secretary.

David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1881.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

ESTABLISHED 1807.
BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street.
LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residences in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphied at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 2 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at 1 P.M., in November next, at the Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, and on the dates fixed against each, for CONTRACTS as specified for 1882-83 :—

Bombay, Poona, Mhow, Nusseerabad, Kurrachee	Ice under Schedule No. 18.	On 10th Nov. 1881.
Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Dharwar, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Mhow, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Kurrachee, Hyderabad	Cotton Suttrungies under Schedule No. 19. Cotton Sheets under Schedule No. 20.	On 10th Nov. 1881. On 10th Nov. 1881.
Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Mhow, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Kurrachee, Hyderabad	Hospital Clothing and Bedding under Schedule No. 22, except Bombay.	On 14th Nov. 1881.
Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Mhow, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Kurrachee, Hyderabad	Oils and Oil, Kerosine, under Schedule No. 21. Champagne, Gin, Lemonade, &c., Schedule No. 26. Firewood and Charcoal under Schedule No. 28.	On 17th Nov. 1881. On 17th Nov. 1881. On 21st Nov. 1881.
Poona, Kurrachee	Hired Carts with Bullocks, &c., under Schedule No. 21.	On 14th Nov. 1881.
Bombay, Poona for Bombay, Kurrachee do.	Hired Boat Tonnage and sea and land Carriage under Schedules No. 23 and 24.	On 14th Nov. 1881.
Bombay for Poona, Poona.	English Steam Coal under Schedule No. 25.	On 17th Nov. 1881.
Bombay, Poona for Bombay, Kurrachee for Bombay	Hospital Clothing under Schedule No. 30.	On 14th Nov. 1881.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary cash deposit, and a duplicate copy of the Schedule duly filled in.

Tenders for supplies required under Schedules Nos. 22 and 28 at Bombay, Poona, Kurrachee, and Hyderabad will also be received at these Stations respectively *or vice versa*.

E. OSTREHAN, Lt-Col.,
For Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 18th Oct., 1881.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, McCabe's Clock, Table Ornaments, Pumps, Copper Utensils, &c., &c., at No. 228, government-house Road, Parell.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the whole of the above properties of gentlemen. Will be on view from to-morrow.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th October, 1881.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LOCAL-MADE PIECE-GOODS.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Mr. Hajee Essac Adam and by order of Mr. Narrondass Canjee,

200 bales Zanzibar cloth, 6lb. and 6½lb.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

5 bales Turkey red twist, No. 40.
5 „ grey dhooties.
3 „ grey shirtings.
1 case coloured handkerchiefs.
1 „ „ soosos.
40 „ „ muslin and prints.

On account of the concerned.

30 cases cassia.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th October, 1881.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GAUMDEVI.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises.

By order of Mr. Balcrustna Ramchunder and on account and risk of Shadco Raojee Mayaker and Mahadco Raojee Mayaker, under power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 25th day of January, 1878.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Gaumdevi Middle road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoodeshwar, containing by admeasurement 161 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 29, and bounded on the east by the property of Govind Dwarkajee, on the west by the passage, on the north by the property of Trimbuck Juganath, and on the south by the property of Bhaskar Bhawoo, and which premises were formerly and are now occupied by themselves and others, also Dhandoo Almajee and others.

The purchaser shall have to pay 25 per cent. as deposit money at the time of sale.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the undersigned auctioneer.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, 25th October, 1881. Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

OYSTERS, Pomfrets, and Prawns in Ice, and Fruit, guaranteed to reach any Station in India perfectly fresh. H. HAMILTON & Co., Hamilton's Hotel, Bombay.

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now OPEN.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT.—COMFORTABLE ROOMS now available. Apply on the premises for terms.

MR. B. DAVIS, Surgeon-Dentist, is now in Bombay, and may be consulted at Taylor's Hotel, Fort. Charges moderate.

MR. E. M. WALTON, DENTAL SURGEON, has returned to Bombay, and may be consulted daily as usual.

MINIATURE BILLIARD TABLES, complete with cues, balls and marking boards, at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s, 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

A YOUNG LADY experienced in teaching is desirous of engagements as visiting Governess. Terms moderate. Address "C. H. R." *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRIME BREAKFAST BACON and CHEDDAR CHEESE, in cut, at 14 annas per lb. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row.

GLASS AND CROCKERY-WARE.

TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading Manufacturers in England, ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply Goods at a much lower rate than those charged by Dealers, who incur heavy Agency charges, eventually levied from the Consumer.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASS-WARE, complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters, 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half sets for 6 persons, consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers.

	Full sets for 12.	Half sets for 6.
No. 1, Pattern Plain straw stem	Rs. 115	Cash Prices Rs. 62
2, „ Richly etched circles	„ 160	„ 72
3, „ Cut and engraved stars	„ 158	„ 71
4, „ Cut dead single key	„ 158	„ 71
6, „ Cut and etched loops and balls	„ 194	„ 87
7, „ Cut dead lines, diamonds and stars	„ 240	„ 112

Plain cut facet and many other patterns; and single pieces supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafon, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc., to match the above patterns.

FLOWER TROUGHS, BASKETS, VASES, TUBES, AND STANDS IN VARIETY.

The CHINA and STONE WARES are purchased direct from the leading STAFFORDSHIRE AND FRENCH POTTERIES. The Ware can be supplied in complete sets, or in separate parts, to suit the convenience of the purchaser; so that customers may replace broken pieces, or increase the set at any time, with the same pattern as originally purchased.

STONE-WARE DINNER SERVICES, with Blue, Green, Maroon, and Gilt lines, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 250 per set.

CHINA AND MAJOLICA DESSERT SERVICES in a variety of handsome styles.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES, with Blue, Green, Maroon, and Gilt lines or elegantly painted, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 300 per set.

TOILET AND CHAMBER SERVICES.

Illustrated priced Lists free on application

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ROYAL CHARTER.

THE continued PATRONAGE accorded to Messrs. WACHTER & Co. by ROYALTY in England for their CHAMPAGNE, added to the general expressions of satisfaction communicated to them by the English Public, has led Messrs. WACHTER & Co. to adopt for their Brand the words "ROYAL CHARTER," and also to place the "Royal Arms" upon their usual label.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. are Sole Agents for this Champagne in India and Ceylon, and can well recommend Messrs. WACHTER & Co.'s Brand for its excellent quality.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Price—Credit	Rs. 58-0	Rs. 61-0.
Price—Cash	Rs. 55-8	Rs. 58-8.

FRESH SHIPMENT TO HAND OF

"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTES.

FULL COMPASS, SOLID MAHOGANY CASE SPECILLY CONSTRUCTED FOR INDIA.

The above Piano sold on the Easy Payment System.

COTTAGE PIANO,

Full Compass, solid Canadian Walnut ..... Rs. 375
Tin-lined packing case ..... „ 25

Fresh shipments of new Pianos to hand by every Mail Steamer.

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HELMETS ! HELMETS ! !

HOAR & CO.'S IMPROVED SHIKAR OR HUNTING HATS.

	Rs. a.
Cork and Felt, covered with Tan Flax, Leather Bound, with wide Brim, a useful District Hat	11 0
The same shape, covered with White Duck	11 0
Extra quality, made with double layers of Cork, will resist the Hottest Sun, a splendid protection	16 0

REGULATION HELMETS.

Cork and Felt, covered Best White Drill	14 8
Extra Stout, with double Cork Body	16 0
Best White Doe, Superior Finish	22 0
Treble Gilt Spikes and Chains for above	12 0

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

Light Drab Felt, Shikar Shape	9 8
Drab Felt Helmets	12 8
Double Drab Felt Helmets, with patent easy fitting Inner Band	18 0
The same shape and make, with raised outside Felt Turban, a splendid protection	18 0

LADIES' HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
Drab Felt, light, good shape and perfect protection	14 0
Grey Felt on Pith Body, very pretty shape, good protection, light, and finished in the best style	12 8

THE TERAI HAT.

Extra Fine Drab Felt, Improved Shape.—{ Ladies' .. 18 0 / Gents' .. 18 0

THE TURBAN TERAI.

A New, Soft, Double Felt Hat, on the Terai principle, with raised outside Turban, giving increased ventilation and extra protection 20 0

PITH HELMETS,
THE BEST QUALITY SOLID MADE.

Boys' or Girls'	4 0
Ladies' Riding	6 0
Gents' Shooting	6 0

Prompt Cash, Discount Two annas in the Rupee.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue posted on application.

HOAR & CO., 3 Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face-hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE

SEASON 1881-82.

MISS EDITH WILSON begs to announce that Miss ADA LESTER, Miss KATE THOBURN, Miss LIZZIE HEYES, Miss GERTRUDE DORE, Mr. F. MERER, Mr. J. S. HEWITT, Mr. J. TURNER, and Mr. L. WARD sailed for Bombay, October 18.

Plan of the Seats and Prospectus at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

NOTICES.

CALICUT COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE LIST of this Company, for India, will be CLOSED on the 31st instant.

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 15th October, 1881. Secretaries.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS,
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE Agent and Chief Engineer is prepared to receive TENDERS, up to the 29th instant, for the CONSTRUCTION of a GOODS TERMINUS for this Company on the Moody Bay Imperial Estate, near Carnac Bridge, adjoining the G. I. P. Railway Terminus.

2. Plans, specifications, &c., for the work may now be seen at this office.

3. The Agent and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 24.

MARKETS closed for Dewallee holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bhundara, 2,263 tons, Captain W. Hutchinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (7th Oct.), via Galle, Colombo, and Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

THE barque Queen Cliffe, 597 tons, Captain J. Davis, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Rangoon, brought a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merally Soomar.

THE ship Edinburgh, 1,571 tons, Captain J. Taylor, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Cardiff (16 June), brought a cargo of 2,104 tons coals. THE vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE ship Tobique, 1,413 tons, Captain J. Davis, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Cardiff (3rd July), brought a cargo of 1,082 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Oorun, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Coast and Cutch, with 215 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for the same ports with 215 deck passengers.

THE steamer Inchrhona, 1,496 tons, Captain T. Batty, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst. from Newcastle (17th Sept.), brought a cargo of 2,620½ tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE steamer Jaranos, 1,288 tons, Captain W. R. Curson, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst. from Cardiff (19th Sept.), brought a cargo of 1,905 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE ship Callirhoe, 1,249 tons, Captain A. Delargy, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Liverpool (29th June), brought a cargo of 1,670 tons coals and 51 packages earthenware. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Beyts and Co.

THE steamer Arago, 1,061 tons, Captain L. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (23rd Sept.), with the following cargo :—100 barrels beer, 6 bales corks, 50 cases brass, 9 casks spelter, 80 packages piece-goods, 3 packages wool, 15 packages paper, 3 packages hardware, 24 cases medicine, 207 packages glass ware, 28 packages rice bowls, 22 packages iron, 63 packages machinery, and 1,271 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
23	Oorun (s).....	Baker	Cutch, Oct. 21.
24	Arago (s).....	Jones	Liverpool, Sept. 23.
	Bhundara (s)	Hutchinson..	Calcutta, Oct. 7.

The steamer Oorun, Baker, to Cutch and Coast, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The steamer Adirondack, to London, were entered for loading yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Alvah (s)—2,100 cwts wheat, Thobun Lala ; 156 cwts wheat, L. Singer and Co ; 82 bales cotton, Girdharilal Futtaychund ; 880 cwts wheat, Dayal Monjeo.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay (s)—900 cwts wheat and 10 cwts crotton seed, Ruzubally Aliyruza.

Britton Hall (s)—45 bales hides and skins, Russoolbhoy Rahimbhoy ; 6 bales skins ; Janmahomed Peerbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla (s)—6,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Elysia (s)—350 cwts castorseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia (s)—13,000 cwts wheat, Sigg-Sulzer and Co ; 11,818 cwts wheat, Remington and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 23RD OCTOBER, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·857
Temperature of the Air	84·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·6
Dew Point	72·9
Relative humidity of Air	·674
Extent of loudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)..	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p. m.)..	92·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m)	76·4
General Direction of Wind*	NNE, E, ENE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	195

*From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 21.

Mignon, Major, Staff, on duty, from Poona.

OCTOBER 22.

Eagar, Lieut., 1st Batt. West Riding Regt., on leave, from Deolalee.

Macdougall, Major, Staff Corps, from England.

OCTOBER 23.

Duff, Lieut., 8th Hussars, on leave, from Rawul Pindee.

Hatchell, Lieut., 1st Batt., The Rl. Irish, on leave, from Murree.

Hammond, Vet. Surg., on leave, from Bangalore.

Legh, Lieut., 26th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Grove, Lieut., 61st Regt., on duty, from Mhow.

Grant, Captain, 1st Grenadiers, on duty, from Mhow.

Steel, Ins. Vet. Surg., on duty, from Poona.

OCTOBER 24.

Knott, Vet. Surg., on duty, from Mhow.

Davies, Lieut., 7th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Bhooj.

Pritchard, Col., R. E., on duty, from Morar.

Tulloch, Major, Rl. W. Fusiliers, on leave, from Chackrata.

Owen, Surg. Major, on duty, from Dagshai.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 21.

Simpson, Captain, Marine Batt., on leave, to Matheran.

OCTOBER 23.

Richardson, Lieut., 72nd Highlanders, to join, to Lucknow.

Burke, Lieut. 51st Regt., on duty, to Bareilly.

Anderson, Lieut., 22nd Regt., on duty, to Allahabad

Boileau, Lieut. 22nd Regt., on duty, to Allahabad.

Trevor, Lieut., 22nd Regt., on duty, to Allahabad.

Hockin, Lieut., 44th Regt., on duty, to Allahabad.

OCTOBER 24.

Walter, Lieut., 19th Bombay N. I., to rejoin, to Malligaum.

Macnaughten, Lieut. Col., 2nd Light Cavalry, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, October 24.

Vol. J. T. Bonnett, having joined, is taken on the strength of the corps from the 20th inst., and posted to D Company. Vol. W. F. Peterson, having resigned, is struck off the strength of the corps from this date.

By order,

A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, Oct, 22.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. P. Nicolas, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt. is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Mussooree and Dehra.

Mr. E. Galbraith, Asst. Magte. and Collr., is, on expiry of his leave, posted to the Moradabad dist.

With effect from the 13th Aug, Mr. D. T. Roberts, Offg. Magte. and Collr., 1st grade, reverted to officiate as Magte. and Collr., 2nd grade.

With effect from the 22nd Augt. Mr. J. J. D. La Touche, Offg. Magte. and Collr. 1st grade, to officiate as Magte. and Collr., 2nd grade.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. F. W. Wright to officiate as Civil Surg. 2nd class, for Surg. A. Deane, on furlough, from the date of joining of Surg. Major G. W. Jameson at Muzaffarnagar.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Hollingbery, Offg. Dy. Collr., transferred from Aligarh to Agra.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Oct. 22.)

Mr. G. J. Noble, Dist. Supdt. of Police, fifth class, is appointed to officiate as Dist. Supdt. of Police, fourth class, with effect from the 2 current.

Mr. F. E. Coles, Offg. Dist. Supdt. of Police, fourth class, will revert to his substantive appointment of Dist. Supdt. of Police, fifth class, with effect from the 2nd current.

Mr. S. H. Hennessy, Offg. Judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, is appointed to act as Asst. Comsr., Jubbulpore, in addition to his other duties, until further orders.

Mr. J. H. Wilson, Exe. Engr., is temporarily transferred from the Kanhan Divn. Provl. Estabt, to the Reconnaissance Divn.

Mr. R. B. Thomson, Exe. Engr. is appointed, to the Kanhan Divn. in place of Mr. J. H. Wilson, Exe. Engr.

Mr. W. G. Newton, Asst. Engr., is appointed, as a temporary measure, Asst. Secy. P. W. D., in place of Mr. R. B. Thomson, transferred to the Kanhan Div.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Oct. 19.

With reference to G. O. C.C. of the 12th Oct, the name and performances of the best shot of the Native armies in the three presidencies, the winner of the 1st or army prize of rupees one hundred and a silver medal, is published for information :—Sepoy Abad Khan, 2nd N. I.—1st period 47 points ; 2nd, 56 ; 3rd, 63 ; total score, 166 points.

The C-in-C. in India is pleased to sanction the following transfers :—

9th B. C.—Lieut C. A. Roberts, from the 7th B. C., to be Offg. Sqn. Officer, vice Garstin, on furlough.

17th N. I.—Lieut. E. V. Goldsmid, from the 42nd N. I., to be Offg. Wing Officer, vice Harris, appointed to the 4th N. I.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

18th N. I.—Major A. C. Toker, S. C., to officiate as Wing Comdr., Vice DeBrett, offg. as Comdt., 8th N. I.

36th N. I.—Capt. J. J. Money-Simons, Wing officer,

24th N. I., to officiate as Wing Comdr., vice Thomson, offg. as 2nd in Comd.

Lieut Col. F. Wheeler, Bl. S. C., has passed the examination for the Judge Advocate-General's Dept.

G. O. C. C. dated 19th Sept., appointing Lieut. J. P. Sparling, S. C., to be offg. Wing Officer 20th N. I., is cancelled, that officer's resignation of his appointment in the Comst. Dept. having been cancelled by Government.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for the rank of Lieut :—

Lieuts. B. F. Colomb, 1st Bn, West Riding Regt. W. H. Hunter, A. R. B. Warrand, and G. R. Tod, 1st Bn. Seaforth Highlanders.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the officers named below are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement :—

West Yorkshire Regt.—Lieuts. F. D. Walker, 1st Bn., and J. H. Burke, 2nd Bn.

The following order is, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed :—

Pezwan Station order, dated 9th July, 1880, re-appointing Lieut. G. N. Mayne, 1st Bn. K.'s O. Borderers, to officiate as General Transport Officer at Pezwan from that date.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Oudh Div. order, dated 5th Oct., appointing Passed Hospital Apprentice C. N. Gregg, Station Hospital, Sitapur, to officiate as Asst. Apoth. to a detachment of time-expired men en-route to Lucknow.

10th Rl. Hussars.—Regtl. order, dated 3rd Oct., appointing Lieut. Lord A. F. Compton to act as Musketry Instr., with effect from that date, vice Lieut. W. E. Phillips, proceeding on leave.

2nd Bn. W. Yorkshire Regt.—Bn. order, dated 28th Sept., appointing Capt. C. D. Ferrier to act as Instr. of Musketry to the battalion, with effect from the 28th Aug., vice Rae, promoted into the 1st Bn., there being no qualified subaltern available.

The leave to Dharmsala on private affairs granted to Major T. B. M. Glascock, S. C., 1st B. C., from the 1st May to the 15th Oct., in G. O. C. C. dated the 3rd May, is extended to the 31st Oct.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

R. E.—Lieut. W. D. Conner, doing duty with the Madras (Q.'s O.) Sappers and Miners, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarktion, on private affairs.

10th Hussars.—Lieut. the Earl of Airlie, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

2nd Bn. Gloucestershire Regt.—Major E. W. Rumsey, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, pending retirement from the service.

2nd Bn. Rl. Warwickshire Regt.—Lieut G. A. Hay (Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, 44th N. I.), to remain at Calcutta, from the 16th Oct. to 15th Nov. to study the native languages, in extension of the leave granted him in G. O. C. C. 31st May.

24th N. I.—Capt. J. J. Money-Simons (S. C.), from the 16th to 25th Oct., on urgent private affairs, in extension of the leave granted him in G. O. C. C. 20th May.

I. M. D.—Surg. H. Hamilton (in medical charge 23rd Pioneers), to Mussoorie from the 22nd Sept. to the 2nd Nov. on medical certificate.

On the recommendation of a medical board, the undermentioned officer is granted leave to England, for six months from date of embarkation :—

1st Bn. Rl. Welsh Fusiliers.—Lieut. O. de B. Carey.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,

20, RAMPART ROW,

(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)

BOMBAY,

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

GRAEFENBERG

MARSHALL'S UTERINE

CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Agents in Bombay :

B. S. MADON & Co.

NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, & TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot be delivered at Bella Vista, Mahableshwar, before 5-30 a. m. on Thursday, 27th instant, should be ADDRESSED to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL, BOMBAY, provided they can be delivered there by noon on WEDNESDAY, 2nd proximo, and afterwards to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GUNESH KHIND, till further orders.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Bella Vista, Mahableshwar, 23rd Oct. 1881.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1881.

WE publish to-day a very able letter signed "Terra Firma," on land tenures, the special purpose of which is to advocate the redemption of the land by the ryots, or, if that be not attainable, the extension of the Permanent Settlement throughout India. According to "Terra Firma," "this single act of statesmanship would rouse India from its torpor, infuse new life into the listless cultivators, give a new impetus to the investment of capital in land improvements, create an independent middle class, and lay the foundation of a prosperity such as the country has never yet enjoyed in its most halcyon days." Our correspondent, it will be seen, expects a good deal from a single act of statesmanship. We should like to be informed whether all these beneficent results have been realised by the population of Bengal from the Permanent Settlement of that province. It is very pleasant, no doubt, to be a zemindar with an income equal to an English duke ; but what have the ryots or the population generally gained by the creation of the zemindari class ? Are not the cultivators ground to the earth by its exactions ? Has "Terra Firma" read "The Ruin of an Indian Garden ?" It is there shown how great landowners can reduce the tillers of the richest soil in India to beggary and despair, while the money wrung from them does not benefit the State—that is to say, the community as a whole—in any one way. It does not pay soldiers for the defence of the country, or build railways or make roads for its development, as it would do were it paid into the public treasury, as the land revenue of the other provinces is paid in.

No doubt "Terra Firma" appeals to the example of France rather than to that of Bengal in support of the contention that the redemption of the land by the cultivators would make them and the State alike prosperous ; but the system which was abolished in France by the Revolution had nothing in common with the landed system which it is proposed to abolish in India. And the peasant proprietary which was established in France had neither for its object nor result the creation of an independent middle class in the least degree resembling the zemindari of Bengal. Whether the creation of a class of peasant proprietors, the absolute owners of their farms, with or without a quit-rent to pay, would greatly improve the position of the agricultural population, is by no means certain. They would probably become indebted to the Marwaries to the full value of their holdings, and they would have to pay to the usurers the money they now pay to the Collector. But even if it were certain to be for the advantage of the cultivator that he should possess his farm unburdened by any obligation to pay land-tax to the State, it is not easy to see why the rest of the community should be obliged to make up the amount hitherto payable by those who got the use of the land as an equivalent for the payment made. The territory of a country, in theory and in fact, belongs of right to the population as a whole. In England, no doubt, it is now only a legal fiction that the land belongs to the Crown, that is, to the representative of the whole nation. But originally the fact was what the legal fiction is now, and no individual was permitted the use of land except in return for services rendered to the commonwealth. That was undoubtedly a sound principle. In India it is in full operation everywhere outside the area over which Lord Cornwallis established a Permanent Settlement with the avowed object of creating a landed proprietary on the model of that of England. If those who at present have the use of the land and make a profit out of it are to be relieved of the obligation of paying for it, how are the rest of the community to make up the twenty or thirty millions a-year which the State will still require ? The burden would be intolerable, and not the less so because the land which ought to bear it had been given over to a single favoured class. No doubt there are defects in the systems of land tenure as they now exist in this country which ought to be removed. Though a Permanent Settlement would be a grievous wrong to the community as a whole, and would ultimately prove ruinous to the State, there can be no denying that it would be politic to fix a limit to the enhancement of the land assessment when the periods of revision come round. At the last revision of the assessment of the Deccan the enhancement often reached one hundred and sometimes as much as two hundred per cent. The possibility of such a crushing augmentation being effected destroys the credit of the landholder for years before it can take place. The farm ceases to have a value in the market as a security, because the cultivator may, and very probably will, think it unprofitable to work it at the greatly enhanced rates, and throw it up altogether. The Government of India has itself recognized the principle of limiting to reasonable bounds the enhancement of assessments, but it has not taken any action in the matter with respect to this Presidency. The Government of Bombay, some years since, issued an order directing the Revenue Department not to enhance the revenue of any taluka more than twenty per cent. This was a recognition of the principle ; but it was not sufficient. For, in the recasting of the individual assessments within a given taluka, any individual landholder is liable to have the amount payable by him doubled at the discretion of the revenue officer ; and that possibility, of course, has a very injurious effect on the credit of the ryots.

It is the habit of late years to speak of the ryots of the Deccan as serfs who are in a state of growing poverty, the result of the cruel bondage which oppresses them. And that being premised, it is natural to suppose that as the conversion of a serf peasantry into a proprietary body worked wonders in France, a similar operation would be equally beneficial for the ryots of the Deccan, and of the Bombay Presidency generally. But the ryots are not serfs by reason of the well-defined relation in which they stand to the Government in regard to the land which they hold of it. They enjoy fixity of tenure, their farms descending to their children and being transferable. Their assessments are fixed and cannot possibly be enhanced for a period of thirty years, though they may possibly be reduced, or, in years of exceptional pressure, remitted altogether. Though the assessments are revisable after thirty years, the occupancy does not then come to an end ; so long as the assessment is paid, possession is guaranteed for ever. Compare the certainty and security and fairness of this system of land tenure with the exactions at the caprice of the seigneurs which rendered the position of the French farmers before the Revolution so precarious and wretched that it became unendurable. The French *villeins* were *taillable et corviable, à misericorde et à merci.* The ryots in this Presidency cannot be taxed and forced to do task-work at the good-will and pleasure of the Collector, who does not enjoy, it may be said in passing, the *droit de seigneur.* If the ryot be a serf, he is the bondsman not of the Government to which he pays a price for the use of the land which he cultivates, but of the usurer from whom he borrows money which he cannot always repay. The high rate of interest which he is charged by the Marwari eats up the margin between his assessment and the price he gets for his crops. His condition is pitiable enough, and we are quite prepared to concede that something must be done to make him a free man, and give him a fresh start in the world. The Deccan Ryots' Relief Act was intended to do this something ; but, as we have already pointed out in these columns, so far from accomplishing its purpose, it has made matters worse by destroying the credit of the ryot, no one being willing to lend money to a man who cannot be sold up if he fails to pay. The problem is not, however, insoluble. Mr. Wedderburn has pointed out, in a series of papers which we published not long since, how very similar problems have been solved not only in Prussia and France, but in Russia and Turkey, by means of agricultural banks which lend at reasonable rates that the profits of agriculture can afford to pay. The mechanism of these institutions and the salutary revolution which they have worked where introduced, have been so fully described, that we need not now do more than express an earnest hope that the Government of Bombay will see fit to co-operate with the private capitalists who are, we learn, disposed to try the experiment of introducing them into the Deccan. By their means, if by any, the ryot may be set free from the difficulties which are now, by all accounts, well nigh reducing him to despair, and rendering his future, and that of the land revenue which he pays to Government, equally precarious.

THERE is no reason, unfortunately, to doubt that the ill-fated Clan Macduff had on board the theatrical company which was engaged for the ensuing season in Bombay. The company in question was to have left Liverpool on the 18th instant by one of the vessels of the Clan Line, and on Friday last the documents were got ready in Bombay to ensure on the part of Miss Edith Wilson the safe arrival of the steamer. But as the name of the vessel was not known here on that day, the documents could not be signed in time, and the next day the holidays interfered, and the insurance was not effected at all. Consequently the advances made to the artists engaged, and the passage money, will to all appearance be lost to Miss Wilson, who deserves much sympathy under the untoward circumstances. We hope to receive a list of the saved and a list of the lost before going to press, and we sincerely trust that the names of the artistes of the Bombay theatrical company will be found in the former instead of in the latter. It is sad to know that several persons connected with Bombay were on board the lost steamer, and we can only hope that they were not amongst the number of those who have certainly perished.

The Clan Macduff is said to have been laden with rails and girders for the new State railways. A great storm is known to have prevailed in the Irish Sea on Thursday and Friday last. Doubtless the steamer, being laden with iron, was deficient in buoyancy, and could not resist as she otherwise might have done the fury of the waves in that dangerous sea.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us on the subject of our remarks on the Lahore college :—"The *Bombay Gazette,* I observed, had, several months before, also, protested against the Oriental notions prevalent in the Punjab as a reversal of the fixed educational policy of the country. Punjabis are besotted in thinking theirs an altogether superior and exceptional region. The men who impressed the Lawrences with this idea were undoubtedly free and easy ruffians, full of character and go. Their tradition remains, but their sons have gone to the deuce in various evil courses ; and the young man now to be educated is very like the young men of the rest of India—an ambitious youngster of the trading class, who sees in English a help to the advancement he wants. The railway, too, has levelled the province to a certain extent up to other parts of India, and the exclusively Oriental doctrine so confidently preached does not in the least fit in with its progress, and is directly contrary to the wishes of the educated class. The fat and stupid wealthy bunnias, who get too much honour in our system, say any thing they think will please the authorities."

YESTERDAY we received from Calcutta a bulky but very valuable memorandum drawn up by Mr. E. Stack under the orders of the Government of India, upon the current land revenue settlements in the temporarily-settled parts of British India. The memorandum gives a sketch of all the temporary settlements, and reviews their results. The Bombay system is described in great detail. The fact that sections devoted to it have had the advantage of being revised by Colonel Anderson will be a guarantee to the public that it is free from the blemish of a disposition to carp at either its methods or results. But all the same it contains a great deal of interesting and useful information.

THE DEWALEE IN BOMBAY.

THE time when the Hindu shopkeepers perform pooja to their wealth, get new account-books, and illuminate their houses is being observed with the usual rejoicing. On Saturday night especially the streets were beautifully illuminated, and the scenes to be witnessed in them were very pretty and interesting. The picturesque side of native life is seen on such an occasion as this, when the people and cleanliness are on pretty good terms, and the softened light of countless lamps throws a glamour over much that, in the broad light of day, would have a common, if not a positively disagreeable, appearance. Everybody and everything has an unusually shiny look, and even the poor hard-worked bullocks seem as if they had been washed. A weekly contemporary very properly animadverts upon the cruelty practised upon horses and ponies by the overloading of vehicles with great lumps of humanity, or rather inhumanity. But there is another species of cruelty which forced itself upon our attention. Many fine horses, attached to handsome carriages belonging to wealthy natives, were suffering tortures from the tight bearing reins, as the spasmodic tossing of their heads very plainly testified. But turning from these unpleasant spectacles, we watch the living streams flow up and down the streets. People belonging to every class of the motley population of Bombay move by in thousands. Nearly every type of mankind is represented in this surging crowd, clothed in garments of diverse hues and shapes. They all appear to be wholesomely happy and to be brimming over with good humour. One wonders how every body manages to get such nice clean clothes ; and surely the dhobies must have a high time of it just before the Dewalee. And how many cunning devices have been used by the shopkeepers to make attractive their six feet square establishments. The interiors are perfectly dazzling in places. Each tradesman seems to have collected into a heap the choicest treasures of his shop and home, and exposed them for the gratification of an appreciative public. A few big glittering chandeliers and an odd dozen or two of other lights illuminate an extremely small shop very nicely, especially when reflected by large mirrors. Carpets of gorgeous colours representing certain phases of life in Eastern palaces, and gay draperies and ornaments of all kinds scattered about profusely, give the emporium a remarkably cheerful appearance. The artistic instincts of the natives take a very queer turn. They have so many divinities of their own that their liking for representations of European beauties appears singular. Nearly every house contains some pictures of fair voluptuous creatures reclining upon the easiest of couches in the most engaging of attitudes, whilst close by are delineated Hindu gods and goddesses in a line, perhaps, with some fox-hunting scenes. The incongruity of the thing reminded us of some of the strange pictures we have seen in the cottage homes of England, where an engraving of the prodigal son feeding swine whilst attired in the appropriate costume of a tall hat, frock-coat, and striped trousers is often considered quite a masterpiece of art. Here in these crowded streets the East and the West are blended together in a marvellous manner, and prosperity has set its mark upon the union. The streets are filled with horses and carriages, well-fed and well-dressed people, the shops are filled with merchandise, and from the houses, many of which are richly furnished and decorated, come sounds that tell of mirth and feasting. Something more substantial than a feast of lanterns is going on, for at the further end of many of the shops are gathered convivial circles discussing the good things of this life with infinite relish. A mighty hum of voices fills the street. The lofty houses with their variety of outline and colour are blazing with lights below and twinkling with lights above, and the effect is charming. The illuminations of a Western capital pale before such a scene as this, so full of life and colour, and any one who has not seen, but is able to see, this feast of lamps should take the earliest opportunity of witnessing the brilliant display.

THE VAHEE POOJA.

A correspondent writes :—Dewalee, the feast of lanterns, has often been described in your columns, but the ceremonies attendant on the Dewalee, and by which each of the days forming the Dewalee festival is named, have, I believe, never been brought to the notice of your readers. Leaving the Vahag-baras, Dhun-tarus, Kari-chowdus, I proceed to describe the interesting ceremony of Vahee Pooja, which I was invited to witness at the office of a distinguished native firm. Amongst natives of India, whether they be Parsees, Mahomedans, or Hindus, for all practical purposes the new year commences with that of the Hindus. The ceremony of Vahee Pooja, as its name denotes, is the worshipping of the account-book for the new year. It takes place a day before the Dewalee, and is performed not only by every merchant and trader, but even by private persons. In short, the new year amongst natives of India, whether for business or household affairs, commences with the new year of the Hindus. This necessitates the closing of old accounts and opening of new ones, and for the latter purpose new books are used, but before they can be so utilized they must be worshipped, and each according to his means does this. The wealthier native firms avail themselves of the opportunity to invite their friends and constituents to be present to wish them a happy and prosperous year. The firm who had invited me is one of the oldest Parsee firms in Bombay. I of course expected the pooja, or ceremony of worshipping, would be performed by the Mobeds or Dustoors—a sort of *jaun* ceremony—but I was surprised on entering the office to see the place of honour assigned to a half-starved and very dirty-looking Brahmin. On the floor of one of the rooms was spread a clean floor-cloth with huge cushions near the walls, in the centre of which were placed silver trays containing *pan-suparee,* cocoanuts, *buttasas,* dried dates, sugar-cane, coriander-seeds, and silver and copper coins. In an adjoining room was placed a silver vase containing fire, and round it stood one of the High Priests or Dustoors of the Parsees, attended by several Mobeds. When all the preparations were completed, we took our seats by the well-adjusted cushions, and all who knew Guzerathi were given a new account-book and a new pen, and each wrote on the second leaf of the book what seemed to be a supplication to the Deity invoking his blessings (in as many names as he is known by in the Zoroastrian calendar) for the new year, which is written in full with its corresponding English and Parsee dates. When some 30 books had been so written up, the Brahmin—who sat in the centre amidst trays containing the articles above enumerated—had them submerged in *gulal* and the red stuff used by natives on all auspicious occasions ; and thus the Dustoor and his Mobeds, the one hand, and the Brahmin on the other, invoked the Deity's blessings. The duties of the Brahmin were not, however, confined to simply supplicating his gods to bless the undertakings for the coming year of the Parsee firm ; they seemed to be of a multifarous nature, for he appeared to have had to bless (by muttering something in Sanscrit) each article as he took it from the tray, and after besmearing it with the red stuff, to place it on one of the many new account-books near him. This went on until the trays were emptied of their contents. Then in a small silver dish were mixed some coriander-seeds with sugar and given to all the guests to eat ; and then, as it were by way of a final dramatic effect, the Brahmin took a small silver vessel, and in it placed some of the red stuff with two or three pieces of ignited camphor, and had it taken about the room while he stood up shouting at the top of his voice "Brahma ! Brahma !" Then were distributed money, nosegays, and *pan-suparee* to all those present, and the proceedings terminated. I was informed that the books and articles would be left undisturbed on the floor as placed by the Brahmin until the new year's day.

MACPHERSON MEMORIAL.

THE Honorary Treasurer acknowledges receipt of the following additional contributions to the Congregational Fund :—

	Rs.	a.
Mr. T. Anderson (through Willie Blunt).. ...	100	0
Rev. J. H. Mackay	50	0
Mr. D. Macfadyen	50	0
Captain McMillan	10	0
Mr. Carrs	10	0
Mr. W. Stevenson	10	0
Mr. Barton	10	0
Sergt. Major Neal, R. A	10	0
"A mother and daughters"	10	0
Stanley Wood Powell	5	0
Collected by the children of the Scottish Orphanage ..	118	10
Further Collection made by St. Andrew's Church Sunday School children, viz.—		
	Rs.	a.
Johnny Allen	11	0
Joseph Walmsley	37	0
Willie Blunt	17	8
Harry Thorburn	12	0
Kenny Wood (2nd collection)	10	0
Jessie Morris	8	0
Ada Lester	6	14
Grace Lester	5	0
T. Thorburn	3	12
Maud Traill	1	0
Edith Traill	1	0
George Traill	0	8
	143	2
	528	12
Previously acknowledged	3,565	12
Total Rupees ..	4,094	8

GEO. R. SPENCER,
Honorary Treasurer.

Bombay, 24th October.

THE JEWEL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 21.

THE great sensation of the Simla season of 1881 has been the curious and entertaining comedy played at the Judicial Commissioner's Court, in which a retired officer, Major-General W. C. Hamilton, a widow lady, Mrs. Tytler, and a foreign jeweller and curiosity dealer, yclept Jacob, were the chief characters. Mr. Jacob and Mrs. Tytler became acquainted in a not particularly romantic manner in 1877. They were introduced by some common acquaintance at an hotel where they were both staying ; a few evenings later the gentleman saw the lady at the theatre, when she bowed to him, and the next day he called upon her. This was the commencement of a friendship that resulted in some strange experiences—pleasant, or at least profitable, on the part of Mr. Jacob, but neither pleasant nor profitable, apparently, to Mrs. Tytler and one of her friends (Major-General Hamilton), though the lady asserts that her friendship with the clever, versatile, and obliging Jacob still survives. Mrs. Tytler and Mr. Jacob appear soon after their introduction to each other to have entered upon a course of "lessons in painting" together, and after three months of the close companionship into which this joint pursuit of the fine arts may be supposed to have thrown them, they began to talk of business and the art of dealing in jewels—not unnaturally, perhaps, considering Mr. Jacob's profession. It then came about that Mrs. Tytler, who found it necessary to send money to England occasionally, conceived the idea of saving loss on exchange by means of purchasing precious stones in India, to be sold in England at a profit. She appears to have derived the impression from her friend Jacob that it was the easiest thing in the world to make a profit of 50 per cent. in this way in a couple of months, the time allowed for sending purchases to England and selling them off. But Mrs. Tytler was, unfortunately—or, perhaps, fortunately—unable to enter upon the tempting speculation at that time, because she was not in possession of funds to enable her to make the first purchase. About October, 1878, an old friend of several years' standing, Major-General Hamilton, who had shortly before retired on a bonus of upwards of four thousand pounds, and who had still several thousand rupees at his bankers', visited Simla, and Mrs. Tytler appears to have good-naturedly offered him the grand chance of which she could not take advantage herself. She told the General—a simple-minded, Colonel Newcome sort of man—of Mr. Jacob's easy plan for remitting money home at a profit of 50 per cent., and, he having readily expressed his willingness to invest some of the remains of his bonus on such favourable terms, introduced him to Mr. Jacob, who airily ridiculed the crass stupidity of most Englishmen in being content with a modest 4 per cent. profit on the investment of their capital, and assured the confiding General that much more could be made. In a very short time, they got to business, the first transaction being the purchase by General Hamilton, from Mr. Jacob, of several rings set with precious stones—as rubies, sapphires, emeralds, and diamonds—for Rs. 3,290 ; and Mr. Jacob appears to have drawn up a memorandum—which General Hamilton regarded as a guarantee—of the price each article would fetch in England, showing a total of £493—thus promising a profit of over two thousand rupees. This lot of jewellery was sent to London straightway, to Mrs. Tytler's son-in-law, Capt. Thomas, for sale to Mr. Streeter, or some other of the great London jewellers, who, Mr. Jacob had assured General Hamilton, would pay the prices he had fixed for them. Mrs. Tytler, for putting the General in the way of so good a thing, and in consideration of her own and her son-in-law's trouble in the matter, was to take 25 per cent. of the profits realised, General Hamilton was not supposed to be buying the articles from Jacob as from a dealer who had first purchased them on his own account and made his profit on their resale, but Jacob was ostensibly merely an agent in the transaction who chose the articles and obtained them at the lowest possible prices for his friend the General, the reason why he did not make the large profits he promised to his friends for himself being that he had not the capital necessary for the speculation. This consideration seems to have satisfied General Hamilton, and reflection never having suggested itself, apparently, to his refreshingly verdant mind that want of money on Jacob's part was scarcely consistent with his working without any return. So blinded was he by the prospect of making a fortune—letters written by him at the time show that he made elaborate calculations of the amount to be realised in five years—and so convinced of Jacob's disinterestedness and honesty, on the faith of his friendship with Mrs. Tytler, that he did not even wait to hear the result of the attempt to dispose of the first consignment sent home before he made other purchases, but evidently believed the things would be snapped up by the London jewellers as soon as they were shown, at Jacob's guaranteed prices, and he went on purchasing recklessly at that gentleman's advice. He seems to have bought at once everything Jacob showed him, and to have paid Jacob's own price without question. In this way he acquired a variety of articles,

TELEGRAMS.

THE CAPTURE OF HERAT.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, OCT. 24.

Further reports regarding the capture of Herat state that a third and decisive action took place on the 2nd instant at Shaglan, seven farsakhs from Herat. According to Abdul Kadus, the battle was hotly contested. He had artillery and regulars with him, and had been joined by the Ghilzais of Obeh and others.

The day after the battle he marched to Dahan, ten miles from the city, which he entered without opposition on the 4th.

Other accounts state that the victory was due to the Char Aimaks, the Kabulis holding aloof during the action.

NEW GOVERNOR OF KANDAHAR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, OCT. 24.

Sirdar Habibulla Khan, son of the late Amir Dost Mahomed, has been appointed Governor of Kandahar.

DEPARTURE OF SIR R. EGERTON FROM SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 24.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab left Simla this morning on an extended tour through all the Native States in the Province.

THE RECENT MULTAN DISTURBANCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 24.

The Hindus at Multan have accepted the compromise offered by Government. The spire of the temple will be restored, and the Hindus will receive a piece of land in exchange for the well to be given over to the Mahomedans.

MURDER AND SUICIDE BY A NATIVE SOLDIER.

At Thull Chotiali, on the 15th inst., a sowar of the 1st Sind Horse ran amuck. He was on mess guard. At three o'clock in the morning he rushed at another sowar who was asleep, and wounded him with his sword; and he then went to the lines and shot dead three men, the Ressaldar Major, the Ressaldar, and the Jemadar. He afterwards shot himself dead. He is supposed to have been under the influence of bhang.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

IRISH AFFAIRS.

MASS MEETING IN HYDE PARK.

* LONDON, OCT. 24.

A mass meeting, consisting of fifty thousand people, was held in Hyde Park yesterday, at which resolutions were passed condemning the policy of the Government in Ireland.

ANOTHER MURDER IN IRELAND.

A farmer has been murdered at Ennis, County Clare.

THE WRECK OF THE CLAN MACDUFF.

The steamer Clan Macduff has been abandoned at sea. Nineteen persons who were left on board were rescued by a passing steamer, and landed at Plymouth. A boat containing eleven passengers and crew has been picked up, and the occupants safely landed at Liverpool. The three people who reached Queenstown yesterday were the only survivors in a boat originally containing twenty-five passengers and crew.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

MALTA, OCT. 22.

The B. I. S. N Company's steamer Bancoora left here on the evening of the 21st.

LONDON, OCT. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Paid Dhollera	4¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
3 ,, Consols for account	99
4 ,, Rupee Paper	83½
4½ ,,	90⅞
5 ,, French Rentes	116¾
Bar Silver	51 13-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, Oct. 22, 11-7 P. M.—Cable Pernambuco interrupted. Service by land lines.

KURRACHEE, Oct. 23, 5-37 P. M.—Cable Lisbon Falmouth, Lisbon Vigo, and Vigo Camiecha interrupted.

THE names of the ladies and gentlemen of Miss Edith Wilson's theatrical company, who are believed to have been passengers by the Clan Macduff, are Miss Ada Lester, Miss Rachel Thoburn, Miss Lizzie Heyes, Miss Gertrude Doré, Mr J. Merer, Mr. J. S. Hewitt, Mr. J. Turner, and Mr. L. Ward, of whom Miss Doré, Mr. Hewitt, and Mr. Turner are known in Bombay from the fact that they belonged to previous Gaiety companies. They were to leave Liverpool for Bombay in the Clan Line steamer advertised to sail on the 18th September, and the Clan Macduff left Liverpool on that or the following day, so there is no room to doubt that they were on board. We have not been able to ascertain what other passengers there were in the Clan Macduff, the agents of the company here, apparently, having no information on the point; but we are sorry to hear that Mr. W. Adam, of Bombay, has some reason to believe that his two sons intended to come out by this steamer. The Clan Macduff was a steamer which formerly belonged to the old City line.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR leaves Mahableshwar for Bombay early on Thursday morning, and will stay here till the afternoon of the following Wednesday, the 2nd November, when he goes to Gunesh Khind.

A CORRESPONDENT at Indore states that Sir Lepel Griffin proceeds to Agra at the beginning of next month to meet the Viceroy. On his return, Sir Lepel intends going on a tour of inspection in Bundelkund.

THE North-West Provinces crop and weather report for the week ended the 19th instant states:—No rain has fallen during the week, except a shower at Meerut. Crops are suffering in the central districts, and more rain is needed everywhere. Prices on the whole stationary. Fever is still very prevalent. Cattle-disease continues at Kumaun, Gorakhpur, Farukhabad, and Jhansi.

THE *jirgah* of the Tirah Afridis was ordered to assemble at Jamrud on the 21st inst., to investigate cases of murder said to have been committed at the instigation of Mollahs. The recent murder of a Subadar Major by an Afridi is reported from Kohat.

THE Lahore paper hears from Peshawur of the recent arrival of a large caravan from Kabul, consisting of 600 camels laden with the usual merchandise. Crimes of violence appear to be frequent in the vicinity of Peshawur. Cases of the abduction of women and murder of men are reported.

NEWS has been received from Kabul by the same paper to the effect that Mir Butcha has fled from Kohistan to seek an asylum with the Khagianies of Lughman, who are said, however, to be disinclined to receive him.

IN the opinion of the *Indian Mirror*, "Sir Ashley Eden should, in vindication of the character of his administration, publish the grounds on which Mr. O'Donnell has been punished by his removal from the Joint Magistracy of Sirsore to the Assistant Magistracy of Mymensingh. Otherwise his reputation will suffer."

IT is reported from Ferozepore that Colonel J. W. Hoggan, C.B., commanding the 25th N. I., is about to retire from the service, taking advantage (while he can) of the bonus retirement scheme, which terminates with the present year.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of Colonel Howey, commanding at Amritsar, as Commandant of the 1st Punjab Volunteers on staff salary of Rs. 150 per month.

CAPTAIN C. EGAN, Staff Corps, who recently reverted to military duty from the Military Accounts Department, has, the *Civil and Military Gazette* hears, obtained the post of Wing Commander 16th Native Infantry, at Bhagulpore.

A STRANGE accident happened to a passenger in the mail train of the E. I. R. on the night of the 17th instant between Futtehpur and Cawnpore. Lieutenant Mansfield, of the Commissariat Department, who was travelling in a first-class carriage on his way to Agra, fell out of the train when going at full speed between Mohar and Sirsoul stations without the guard or any one else in the train being aware of the accident. The officer referred to was travelling in one of the carriages with doors at the end, instead of in the side, and it is supposed he walked in his sleep on to the small balcony or verandah outside the compartment, and fell off on the ballast. Beyond some slight bruises Lieutenant Mansfield sustained no injury, and after the fall he walked eight miles to Sirsoul, the next station, apparently little the worse for his perilous mishap.

ANOTHER few months will witness some important changes in the administration of the P. W. D. in the Punjab, the *Civil and Military Gazette* says. "Colonel Brown, R. E., at present Superintending Engineer of the Rawulpindi Circle, is spoken of as the coming Chief Engineer of the Punjab, while, strangely, the chief mover of the Civil Engineer (or anti-Royal Engineer) convention is mentioned as the successor of Colonel Brown. This is a sop to Cerberus."

MR. JAMES WRIGHT, the gentleman who rode over a native cooly in a street in Calcutta the other day, and knocked him down with such force that his skull was fractured and he died from the effects of the injury, has been tried at the Calcutta Police Court for riding in a rash and negligent manner, and fined Rs. 80, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment—the amount of the fine, if paid, to be given to the widow of the man who was killed. Mr. Wright was riding along at a sharp canter, it appears, on a pulling horse—between the rate he was going at and the animal's hard mouth, he was unable to pull up till he had gone forty or fifty yards beyond the spot where he knocked the man down. He said himself that he called out to the deceased and another man who was walking with him to get out of the way; the witnesses said he did not call out at all, but rode straight on. However, the magistrate found that, whether the rider shouted or not, the men in front must have known that a horse was coming up at a fast pace behind them. When the horse was close upon him, the cooly tried to get out of the way, but apparently lost his head, and after getting clear once, returned in front of the horse again, and was thrown violently to the ground. The magistrate was of opinion that, riding along a street where there were several foot passengers, the horseman ought to have taken greater care to get out of their way, and ordered that he should pay a fine of eighty rupees, or undergo a month's imprisonment. If the poor widow were able to bring a civil suit against the defendant, we wonder would a civil court appraise the loss she suffers by the death of her husband at eighty rupees.

WE have received a copy of the "Review of the Maritime Trade of British India with other countries for the official year 1881-81," which contains a large amount of interesting information. Under the head of "Government transactions," we find there has been a very noticeable increase in the value of Government stores imported, as compared with the previous year, the figures being Rs. 2,86,19,239 and Rs. 1,56,93,616 respectively. This is partly due to the fact that stores imported for the East Indian Railway were recorded during the year under review as Government stores, whereas previously they were included amongst ordinary private imports. In 1879-80 the imports of railway material on account of the State were stated at Rs. 49,54,476, while last year they amounted to Rs. 1,62,49,241. The transfer from one head to another of the East Indian Railway stores does not account for the whole of this large increase, there being a considerable real increase caused by the activity with which several lines, and particularly those to the western frontier (the Punjab Northern and Kandahar lines) were pushed forward. Regarding the effect on the Government imports of the recent orders for substitution of Indian-made for imported stores for the public service the Review states:—

"The orders which have recently been given for the substitution of Indian-made for imported stores required for the public service, wherever this can be done with due regard to efficiency, and at a cost not exceeding that of imported goods of the same class and quality, will, in the course of two or three years, have a very sensible effect on the imports of Government stores. Already half the whole supply of mail bags which is required for the troops is furnished by the local breweries at a considerable economy to the State, and soon three-fourths, if not all the supply, will be obtained in the same way. It has also been ascertained that for large classes of the following goods locally-made articles can be substituted, viz., cotton cloths, woollens (blankets and clothing material), spirits, iron goods, printing materials, paper, stationery, chemicals, oils, cordage and rope, earthenware, building materials (bricks, tiles, and cement), drugs (in quinine, for instance there has already been a large reduction effected by the use of the cinchona alkaloid), leather and leather articles, such as saddlery and shoes and harness. Orders have accordingly been issued prohibiting indents on England for such articles in future, and many others are being daily added to the list."

The ordinary trade of the year is described as healthy and prosperous, but small as compared with the population. Imports and exports of merchandise both largely increased. The value of the merchandise imported amounted to Rs. 50,30,88,343, being 10½ crores in excess of the imports of the previous year, or indeed of any other year; while the exports of country merchandise amounted to Rs. 71,97,40,678, which was 7 crores in excess of the figures for any previous year. And it is remarked that the year "was not one of inflated trade, but rather of healthy, prosperous trade, the large imports being hardly, if at all, in excess of the consuming capacity of the people, and the exports commensurate with the good harvests obtained over a great part of the country." Out of the sum of Rs. 50,30,88,343, representing the aggregate value of the imports of merchandise during the year, Rs. 17,26,21,679, or 34·31 per cent., represent the value of goods free of duty, and Rs. 33,04,66,664, or 65·69 per cent., the value of dutiable goods, "of which no less than Rs 15,00,83,025 represent the value of free goods imported from the United Kingdom, ten crores, or two-thirds, being the value of British cotton twist and grey piece-goods exempted from duty in March, 1878, and March, 1879. The duty saved to the public on these goods was over 46 lakhs of rupees." Of the whole trade which came to and left India during the year—Rs. 1,38,10,86,571—Rs. 81,17,58,763, or 58·78 per cent., was carried by way of the Suez Canal. The imports of treasure amounted to Rs. 8,99,72,139, and the exports to Rs. 1,44,04,408. Rs. 3,68,10,576 represent the registered imports of gold, being 163 lakhs, or nearly 80 per cent., greater than the gold imports of the previous year, and the largest import of any year since 1870-71; while the exports were only Rs. 1,68,586. On this point the Review remarks that "the re-appearance of the normal figures of small exports and large net imports of gold testifies to a return of prosperity, and a consequently increased demand by the people of India for the precious metal to be hoarded and converted into ornaments." The imports of silver, which were over 9½ crores in 1879-80, fell to about 5½ crores, while the exports also decreased by 31 lakhs, leaving a net import of 389 lakhs, the smallest net import of silver since 1876-77. This decrease is attributed to "its having been found more profitable to remit by telegraphic transfer than by shipment of specie." The total amount of the bills drawn by the Secretary of State on India during the year was Rs. 18,32,77,000, at an average rate of 1s. 7·956d.

A TABLE showing the division of the trade among the maritime provinces of India credits a total of imports and exports of Rs. 57,60,80,086 to Calcutta, Rs. 53,47,55,762 to Bombay, Rs. 11,52,77,692 to Madras, Rs. 10,41,15,827 to Burmah, and Rs. 2,22,37,965 to Sind. Bombay imported goods to the value of Rs. 25,99,39,164, as compared to Calcutta's Rs. 24,09,99,535, but Calcutta had the advantage in exports, the figures being—Calcutta Rs. 33,50,80,551; Bombay, Rs. 27,48,16,598. One remark in this section of the Review will not please our Kurrachee friends, but is nevertheless very true:—"There do not seem to be any present indications of the great increase in the trade of Sind, which has been so often and so loudly anticipated; and with the opening of railway communication from Delhi to Bombay *vid* Ahmedabad, it becomes more than ever doubtful whether Kurrachee will take the prominent place as an Indian seaport town which has been said to be its destiny."

Is any patriotic Scotchman going to move in the direction of getting up a St. Andrew's dinner in Bombay this year? The *Indian Daily News* has a lament over the discontinuance in Calcutta of the custom of observing St. Andrew's day as a festive occasion. "Besides giving proof of the kindliness of Scotchmen, it was" the paper writes "a well-known and recognized link between the official and non-official worlds. Although so good a man, and so true, as Mr. Leech is not to the fore, still Scotland ought to have others as good as he. He has so often and so ably acted as Honorary Secretary, that we admit the attempt to supply his place would be difficult; but that is just what should make it a temptation to every true-born Scot who might be expected to come forward to undertake the work. We are quite sure that any Honorary Secretary would meet with sympathy and assistance on all sides; and with a Scotchman at the head of the Indian Armies, the dinner of 1881 ought not to fall below any of its predecessors as a social and public success. At all events, we do hope that Scotchmen will not be so careless as Englishman, or so indifferent, because of weak members, as Irishmen. St. Andrew has a right to claim an especial inheritance in India, and to expect that Scotchmen should keep his claims alive. We hope to hear that the question of St. Andrew's Day will this year be taken up in earnest. All that is wanted is a good beginning."

THE *Englishman* comments as follows on one or two points with reference to the Simla arts exhibition, in which a reform next year would give satisfaction to many:—

"The exhibits in the industrial arts section are, most of them, sent to be, if possible, sold; and to many the opportunity of purchasing specimens of native work is considered one of the chief advantages presented by the chief exhibition. It is therefore to be regretted that on the opening day many should be disappointed in their expectation by discovering that a large number of these exhibits have been disposed of, apparently to persons who have had the opportunity of a private view. No one grudges any one the first moment would carp at the exercise of this right of pre-emption by Her Excellency the Marchioness of Ripon: but annoyance is not unnaturally created in the mind of the enthusiastic collector of curios on finding, as he goes round the exhibition rooms, that a similar privilege appears to have been largely extended. As no general principle likely to commend itself to the popular judgment apparently underlies this arrangement, it may, perhaps, be pardoned him if he gives vent to uncomplimentary reflections regarding the committee. A much more serious drawback, however, is one that is inherent in the conditions under which the exhibition is organised and held. It is that, however good it may be, it does not serve what ought to be the main purposes of such an institution, and that the awards, however conscientious they may be, do not command the public confidence. When it was determined to hold the fine arts exhibition not in the capital of the Empire, not in a great centre of population of all classes, but at a remote hill station, where, with the exception of a few shop-keepers and bunnias, the population is almost entirely official, it at once became evident that the main object of the show was neither to encourage artists in general, nor to cultivate the public taste, nor to gratify the greatest number, but to promote the amusement and foster the vanity of a certain select circle. Candidates from without this circle are, of course, permitted to exhibit, for it would be hardly decent, and besides would detract from the apparent value of the awards, to exclude them, and the non-official public are admitted to the exhibition, if they choose to go to Simla for the purpose, or happen to be there for any other. That the exhibits should be comparatively few and chiefly the work of officials and members of their families, that the exhibition should excite little or no interest among the general public of Bengal, and that an impression should have got abroad that merit, without the official stamp, has little chance of recognition, was under the circumstances only to be expected."

SCOTCHMEN AT HOME.

A visitor to Scotland frae Bombay
Comes back wi' news—queer news, and false, I say.

The ill-tongued jad is foo o' bletherin lees—
A Scotchmen toc, whenever he may please!—
Scotchman forscooh! A haverin fule I ca' him.
His name's a trifle: but I wish I saw him.

"A Visitor"—a foreigner forbye!
Stick weel tae that—"A Visitor," ay! ay!
To visit Scotland is a foreign name;
For Bonny Scotland is a Scotchman's hame.
Like ither visitors, ye gaed to see
Our bonny hills, our ain bonny countrie.

"A Visitor!" Losh man! Ye might ha'e seen
Yon "dour" Scotch lass was jist as keen
Tae see the bonny hills she loo'd sae true,
As ye tae hear yer wife describe the view.
A dainty wench she mann hae been, forsooth,
Sin she shut up twa windows an your mouth!
Her "dowdy" gown and face might warrant mair,
But, sure enough, her's was a third-class fare.

"A Visitor!" may be ye did na ken
The class o' folk ye met in tram and train.
Nae doot ye thought sic wives like folk and dress
Should constitute puir Scotland's middle class.
Ae man! Wi' foreman folk the car was foo!
(A workin class, but unco weel-to-do.)
The 'wrights an blacksmiths frae the country-side;
Gairdners' an foremen's wives an' doughters ride
In Scotland's trams an trains. Ye fule!
Wha didna ken a' Scotchmen gaed te schule.

"A Visitor!" nae doot yer foreign style
Brought out the "odious (*l*) self-complacent smile"
On Sandy's canny face. He meant nae wrang;
'Twas sympathy wi' you, a strange-like man.

"A Visitor," indeed, of noble mien;
No middle path in life for him, I ween—
That is, when he gaes visitin'. His lot,
Sometimes, is wrangling wi' the humble Scot
Wha crushes i' the tram, an frae the path
Hurstles our worthy wi' benieganat laugh!
Again, *his English* may, on high days, be heard,
Hears Scotticisms rude to *him* untaught.
Sudden we find him in a Highland glen
Where ease and health attract the "upper ten;"
But ne'er mess we "A Visitor" where he be
The Scottish people in their homes might see,
And yet "A Visitor" dare give a sketch
Of Scottish life and manners! Go, proud wretch!
First learn of Bacon what it is "To Travel,"
Nor write such "slanderous lies"—a scandalous evil.

BANNOCKBURN.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should not like to go quite so far as "Chaseby" in saying that *all* Scotchmen are polite and gentlemanly; but of course he is speaking in a general way, and he no doubt correct. His reason for arriving at this conclusion is that "a Scotchman's eye is ever open to the main chance," and he quotes *Punch* as his authority. So be it. There are some great men who tell us that all that is good in man is the result or outcome of the evil lurking in his soul. Why, therefore, should not "Chaseby" draw his conclusions, although he is only a tradition? I fancy our Scotch tradition must be a second Cheverfield, as he seeks to flatter "A Son of the Soil" by telling him he has his doubts about his being a Scotchman to the backbone, such as "St. Andrew's Cross" and myself. Poor son of Scotland, he must shut up. He is a tradition. He is a tradition. He is too rude to be a Scotchman. He asks too many questions, and it is well known that Scotchman never do so.

ONE OF THEM.

INSPECTION OF THE POONA DETACHMENT B. V. R. BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief, General Hardinge, held an inspection of the Poona Detachment (G and H Companies) of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps—of which His Excellency is Honorary Colonel—on the ground enclosed by the Poona race-course on Saturday evening. The Detachment assembled shortly after four o'clock, under the command of Major General Hewett, the Commandant, who was ably assisted by Lieut. Proudfoot, the Adjutant. There was a very large crowd of spectators of all classes, and the Grand and Steward's Stands were well filled. The following particulars show the strength of each of the companies as they appeared on the ground:—

Officers—Captain B. Phillips, Lieutenant A. Smith and Lieutenant W. W. Burns. *Non-Commissioned Officers*—Colour-Sergeant Stead; Sergeants Gordon, Carvalho, Macdonnell, Barrowett, and Thain; Corporals Rendell and Woodrow; Lance Corporals Shovell, Macdonald, Cabral, and Clabby. *Members* 18 and files 36.

H Company—*Officer*—Lieutenant G. Peaker *Non-Commissioned Officers*—Colour Sergeant Macnee; Sergeants Bennett, Stephens, Murray, and Simpson; Corporals Dudley, Mawhood, and Curry; Lance Corporals Ramm, Murray, and Cahill; Members—22, files 44.

The preliminary movements having been completed by the Officers in charge of their respective companies, the Detachment was drawn up in a line facing the Grand Stand, to await the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief. Shortly after five o'clock His Excellency and Staff were seen advancing from the direction of Ghorpoorie. His Excellency, who was accompanied by General Annesley, the Adjutant General of the Army, Major Gatacre, Military Secretary, Captain Shepherd, Aide-de-Camp, and Mrs. Shepherd, was received with a general salute, the fine band of H. M.'s 11th Regiment N. I., kindly lent for the occasion, playing the National Anthem. General Hardinge, followed by the Officers who accompanied him, then rode down the ranks, and was seemingly well pleased with the tidiness, cleanliness, and soldierly bearing of the men. The Volunteers were then put through a number of evolutions, a programme of which we subjoin:

Marched past in column and quarter column.
Manual, firing, and bayonet exercises.
The line advanced.
Halted fired two volleys by half companies from the right.
Retired in fours from the right of the company.
Front turned by the left quarter column on the leading company.
Deployed, to the left: two rounds independent firing.
The line retired; half, front, fire.
Fired a volley by companies from left to right.
Changed front to the left on the left company: two rounds independent firing.
Retired in column from the left line on the leading company: when formed fire a volley at 300 yards.
Opened ranks and advanced to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Saluted.

The men acquitted themselves very creditably indeed. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was heard to say several times that the bayonet exercises were capital.

At the close of the parade, His Excellency, addressing the Detachment, said:—

Colonel Hewett, Officers and men of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps,—I have had the greatest satisfaction in inspecting you to-day, not merely from the fact of my being so closely allied to you in being your Honorary Colonel, but from the interest I take in the whole Volunteer movement, the utility of which in India, under certain contingencies, I need not refer to here. I note with pleasure that the corps musters 800 men and 26 officers, and further that of the 150 members who belong to the two companies, which have so creditably performed before me to-day only two men are absent without leave. This is most satisfactory. The efficiency of a Volunteer may be judged by the way in which he uses his rifle, and in this respect the Bombay Volunteers can hold their own with any. One of the best shots in the presidency, Sergeant Brebner, H Company, at the last Poona Central Rifle Meeting, carried off no less than four medals, one, the Governor's trophy, as many as 7 reflects great credit on him and on the corps. Your officers, too, Captain Phillipps, Lieutenant Smith, and Lieutenant Peaker, set you all a good example in being excellent shots, and Sergeant Murray and Macdonell are reported as remarkably good with their rifles. Do not forget that cohesion and discipline are essential to the maintenance of efficiency. All I have seen to-day has given me the greatest satisfaction, and evinces the care and attention which has been bestowed on your training. I shall at all times be glad to do anything that lies in my power towards forwarding the interests of the Volunteers in the Bombay Presidency. This reflects great credit on him and on the corps. Your officers, too, Captain Phillipps, Lieutenant Smith, and Lieutenant Peaker, set you all a good example in being excellent shots, and Sergeant Murray and Macdonell are reported as remarkably good with their rifles. Do not forget that cohesion and discipline are essential to the maintenance of efficiency. All I have seen to-day has given me the greatest satisfaction, and evinces the care and attention which has been bestowed on your training. I shall at all times be glad to do anything that lies in my power towards forwarding the interests of the Volunteers in the Bombay Presidency. This

The last movement on the programme was then changed at the desire of His Excellency, and instead of advancing in line for the general salute, the detachment was formed into column by the left, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, drawing his sword, took command as Colonel of the Corps, and marched the parade up to the saluting point, the band playing a Scotch air, after which His Excellency and Staff left the ground.

Major General Hewett, before dismissing the Volunteers, said:—Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and members of the Poona Detachment of the Bombay Volunteers—What words can possibly be necessary from me by way of an address, after the very kind and flattering terms in which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was just addressed you. Suffice it to say that you have, indeed, done remarkably well, and I thank the Officer, Non-Commissioned Officers, and members, one and all, for turning out so thoroughly, punctually, and in such strong numbers as you have, and also for acquitting yourselves so creditably. I think the Adjutant, Captain Proudfoot, for his cheerful and most able assistance, and can assure you all, that I shall not fail to bring to the notice of Government the case with which the inspection by His Excellency, our Honorary Colonel, it will be my pleasing duty, too, on the first opportunity to inform your brother comrades in Bombay of the excellent inspection you have got over.

The words "right turn," "dismiss," closed the parade, but before leaving the ground, the Volunteers did not forget the "three cheers for our Honorary Colonel, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief," which was loudly and frequently repeated.—*Deccan Herald.*

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 23rd:—Ogrun s., from Cutch. Yesterday two steamers arrived:—Arago (s), Liverpool; Bhundra (s), Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Tebe left, and the Branksome Hall entered, the dock on Sunday.

TROOPS FOR QUETTA.—Some five hundred native soldiers from different regiments are at present encamped on the Esplanade near the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, awaiting shipment to Kurrachee *en route* to Quetta.

THE LATE ACTING MAGISTRATE.—Mr. Jayakar, late acting Presidency Magistrate at Bombay, having been relieved by Mr. Ryan, has proceeded to Kolhapore on three months' leave of absence.

LOSS AT THE CRAWFORD MARKET.—Abdoola, a butler, has reported to the police that he dropped from his coat pocket on Sunday morning last, at the Arthur Crawford Market, a cloth purse, containing four currency notes of Rs. 10 each, and Rs. 11 in silver.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Raj Mahomed Shaik Ali was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a silver watch, valued at Rs. 20, the property of Doming Francis Vaz. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

EVADING THE OPIUM LICENSE.—Moolla Thuharee Abdoola was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of selling a quantity of opium without a license from the Collector of Bombay. He was fined Rs. 10.

LETTING OFF FIREWORKS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, about fifty natives, mostly boys, were convicted by Mr. Ryan of letting off fireworks in different parts of the town, and were fined in sums ranging from two to four annas.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A. during the week ending the 22nd inst.:—Pony, 1 sore on the belly; bullocks, 7 lame, 33 sore necks, 4 emaciated, 2 cruelly beaten. Total number of cases 47.

CHEATING.—Rama Christna was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing a woman named Jeejee to deliver to him a gold nose-ring, valued at Rs. 8. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—Ramchunder Sudooba, a reputed thief, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of loitering by night on Breach Candy-road, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Ryan, a notorious thief named Cassum Banoo was convicted of being found between sunset and sunrise loitering in the public streets, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday on the Esplanade, on the body of Rama Bhanjee, aged [illegible] years, a hack-buggy-driver, who committed suicide by drowning himself in a well on the Esplanade. The deceased suffered from a long-standing illness. A verdict to the above effect was recorded.

BREACH OF SHIP DISCIPLINE.—William Varnz and James Denton, seamen belonging to the Anchor Line s. s. Elysia, were charged yesterday before Mr. Ryan with wilfully disobeying the lawful orders of the officers of the ship. They pleaded guilty, and were sentenced each to rigorous imprisonment for four weeks.

WILFUL TRESPASS.—Three Europeans named Charles L. D. Montague, George McCarran, and Fillippe were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of wilfully trespassing on the premises of the Byculla Club on the night of the 22nd instant, without any reasonable or satisfactory excuse. The prisoners were under the influence of liquor; and when asked by Mr. Leslie Crawford to leave the club premises, prisoner No. 1 rushed at him. Mr. Crawford, in self-defence, struck the man, and the three prisoners were made over to the charge of the police. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 10, and the other two were fined Rs. 5 each.

VAGRANTS.—Charles L. D. Montague, George McCarran, and George Butt *alias* William George, were yesterday declared vagrants by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and were ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THEFT FROM THE SAILORS' HOME.—William Brown, a West Indian seaman, was charged yesterday before Mr. Patrick Ryan, with stealing a coat and other wearing apparel belonging to W. Curnana, a ship's steward, residing at the Sailors' Home. The stolen property was pledged with a native shopkeeper in the town. The prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.—As has been already announced, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will leave Poona at noon on the 28th instant, on a tour of inspection to Scinde and Rajputana, accompanied by the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Military Secretary, and Aides-de-Camp. It has therefore been notified that all letters, papers, and telegrams intended for His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Military Secretary, and Aides-de-Camp in waiting, should, after the 28th October, be addressed to Bombay, and delivered at the Cooperage up to the 8th November: after which they should be forwarded to "*The Commander-in-Chief's Camp*" (without the addition of any post-town), except all service parcels and heavy packets, which may not be of an emergent nature, and which should be delivered at the *Commander-in-Chief's Office, Cooperage, Bombay,* during His Excellency's absence. All general correspondence for the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General should be sent to Poona as usual; but communications of a very urgent nature should be addressed to "*The Commander-in-Chief's Camp.*"

PRIVATE TELEGRAPH LINES AND TELEPHONES.—A circular has been issued announcing that the Government Telegraph Department is prepared to supply private lines and apparatus, and to obtain the necessary licenses for their use, at the following rates:—Wires.—For each half mile per annum, Rs. 54 (except in the case of river-crossings, or where the erection of the wire offers unusual difficulties, when special rates are charged, according to the circumstances). The minimum charge is in all cases for half a mile; any less distance than half a mile being counted as a half mile. A wire rented for telephones cannot be used for Morse or A. B. C. instruments, and *vice versâ*, without the concurrence of the Director-General, Telegraphs. Apparatus.—If rented from the department, *per annum* (the rates including maintenance, repairs, and renewals due to fair wear and tear, in each case), A. B. C. per set of 1 commutator, 1 indicator, 1 bell, Rs. 144; 1 set of microphone and telephone, with battery complete, Rs. 60. If the apparatus is the property of the renter of a line, he must make his own arrangements for their maintenance and repairs. These charges are to be payable yearly in advance. The minimum term of lease is one year; but where the expense of construction is considerable, the term will not be less than from 3 to 7 years, the latter period being generally stipulated for when the proposed line is specially provided for a single renter, and when it is not probable that there will be other renters.

HOMICIDE AND VIOLENCE BY A SERGEANT OF THE 12TH LANCERS.—A sergeant of the 12th Royal Lancers, whose name we refrain from publishing, proceeded at night (18th), while under the influence of liquor, to the house of a woman of ill-repute in Amboogooda and called out for her. A refusal to come out led to the sergeant in a fit of rage throwing a bottle of liquor which he had with him at her head, but which fortunately missed its mark. He caught the woman by the hair and, dragging her out, stabbed her in the throat with a common knife, which inflicted two wounds, superficial injuries merely, thanks to the struggles of the woman, who might otherwise have been killed. Among the lookers-on another woman received a blow on her back with a cane, while a poor boy, 5 years of age, received a severe kick on his back. The first woman and the lad were attended to at the Lancers' Hospital, and subsequently removed to the Civil Dispensary, where the child died of convulsions. The matter has been reported to the Officer Commanding.—*Deccan Times.*

A CREDULOUS PARSEE SWINDLED BY MAHOMEDANS.—A young Parsee named Nowrojee Kaikhosroo, residing in the Fort, became acquainted a short time ago with two Mahomedans known by the names of Deen Maho med Alibux and Ameenut Ali, and responsive to a hint deftly thrown out by one of them, he expressed a desire to be shown "Khaja Khidder," that is, "the good God presiding over the sea." They undertook the task, delicate and arduous as they represented it to be, at a cost to the novice of Rs. 125, which was to be expended in the performance of certain propitiatory ceremonies. An appointment was made for a meeting one day at a place in Back Bay, where the young Parsee was to go with the money. He kept the appointment, and counted over the money to the Mahomedans. The latter, having taken charge of the money, initiated the noviciate into the mystery of being gulable, like the untutored Indian, to "see God in clouds and hear him in the wind." It was then to turn his face towards the sea, keep his eyes closed for a quarter of an hour, then open them, and instantly close them again for another quarter of an hour. These directions he was told most strictly to observe, as the slightest departure was likely to defeat the object he had in view. The credulous Zoroastrian followed them to the letter, but being unable for some time to see "Khaja Khidder," he at last turned round to inquire of the Mahomedans whether any hitch had occurred in the performance of the preliminary ceremonies. But the Mahomedans were nowhere to be seen, and the disappointed dupe turned homewards. He subsequently learned that his Mahomedan friends were common swindlers and jugglers. Nowrojee appeared on Saturday before Mr. Ryan at the Girgaum Police Court and applied for a summons against the two Mahomedans on a charge of cheating. He told his Worship the above circumstances, adding that their "magic" had laid a firm hold of his mind, and that they even haunted him by night and gave him no rest. His Worship told the applicant that as he had no witnesses to corroborate his allegations, the police could not do much for him. His Worship directed, however, that every inquiry should be made.

TROUBLES OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY.—Rather an amusing incident occurred the other morning underneath the portico of the Calcutta Police Court. A Hindu Court peon, it appears, was on his way, on a little business, drove in a private carriage, the horse attached to which was hired from Milton and Co. The horse in question was lame in one leg, and a wily officer of the Humane Society having observed the fact, took the animal into custody. Upon this the pleader became greatly exasperated, and the following dialogue ensued:—

Pleader.—I tell you, sir, that I have some important work to transact, and that I require the horse.

Officer.—Well, Baboo, that may be; but I have to take possession of the animal, as it is not fit to go.

Pleader.—I admire your impertinence, sir, thus to obstruct me.

Officer.—It can't be helped, Baboo. Take a ticca.

Pleader.—To what Society do you belong?

Officer.—To the Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Pleader (scornfully).—Ah! to the Nuisance Society, I believe. Well, sir, wait a minute, and I shall get an order from the magistrate, allowing me to proceed.

Officer.—Well, Baboo, you can do what you like, but I must mind this animal.

Pleader (fiercely).—Well, sir, I mistook you for a gentleman, and to tell you the truth, the horse neither belongs to me, nor to my brother. I have hired it.

Officer.—I do not care to whom it belongs.

The pleader then angrily strode into the Court, and the officer walked the conveyance away to Cook & Co. for a certificate.—*Indian Daily News.*

RASH AND NEGLIGENT RIDING.

AT the Alipore Police Court, Calcutta, on the 20th inst., the case The Empress *vs.* James Wright was tried before Mr. Collin, officiating Joint Magistrate.

The defendant was charged with having so rashly and negligently ridden a horse on the Gurrea Hat-road on the morning of the 8th instant as to have thereby caused the death of one Premchand Pode, a native labourer.

The case was originally heard by Mr. H. Lee, the Joint Magistrate, by whom several eye-witnesses to the accident were examined on different dates. The witnesses who were examined, and whose evidence is commented on in the judgment delivered that morning in the case by Mr. Collin, were—Sunyasi Sirdar, Phali Bewah, Bhoyrub Chunder Mundle, and Luckhinarain Dass.

Another evidence in the case for the prosecution had been recorded, the following charge was drawn up, and read to the accused:—

Thomson James Wright, on the 8th day of October 1881, on the Gurrea Hat-road, did cause the death of Prem Chand Pode by rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide, to wit, by knocking him down while ri

Arabs; but notwithstanding that, there was no fear of a general rising, and all was going on well. The Governor had no intention of resigning, and would return to his post in a few days.

SPAIN, FRANCE, AND MOROCCO.

MADRID, Sept. 26.

SPAIN has come out of her negotiations with France satisfactorily, because she preserved throughout two months of diplomatic efforts the same attitude. In her first Note of June 30, and every subsequent communication, she insisted upon compensation for her subjects killed or wounded, or injured in property at Saida, in the Province of Oran; and she insisted that such compensation should not be made subject to the settlement of the pending negotiations with France upon the indemnities asked by French subjects injured by the civil wars in Cuba and in the north of Spain, as the loss of life and the horrors of Bou Amema's raid, in her opinion, far exceeded the Carlist or Creole outrages. Spain, in the course of the negotiations, admitted that she would examine as soon as possible the French claims upon the Spanish continental provinces, subject to the condition that compensation would only be granted in cases where damage had been done by the authorities or Government troops, and subject to the positive understanding that Spain would only mete out to French subjects the same compensation as to her own people. As regards Cuba, Spain declined to undertake any engagements, as the embarrassments of the Cuban Treasury did not permit even a distant hope of compensation for a ten years' civil war.

After long resistance France gave way, and two Notes were exchanged in Paris on Sept. 19, in which Spain again repeated the above arguments, and France agreed to pay compensation—in diplomatic language—*désommagement sans retard*—without delay for the victims of Bou Amema in Saida. The French Note goes on to say that it must remind Spain of the demands made by French subjects in similar circumstances, and must make a "new appeal in their favour to the generosity of the Spanish Government." As regards her claims in Cuba, France, in her Note, submits to the reasons given by Spain, and declares that she will not insist, as she does not wish to augment the embarrassments of the Cuban Treasury, but that she reserves her right to insist in favour of the interests of her subjects, if circumstances should change and allow her to do so some day. All this means, in plainer words, that France can afford to pacify the strong feeling excited in Spain by the Saida business, and by her North African policy on her Morocco frontier especially, even if she has to pay without delay a sum that cannot fall short of one hundred thousand pounds, whereas Spain will at her leisure and convenience examine the Carlist war claims of the French residents, which, under the restrictions of her Note, cannot amount to forty thousand pounds, as she positively refuses to admit a responsibility for acts done by Carlists or Cubans.

France has been prudent in her tardy concession; but Spain will remain on the alert in Morocco, because her diplomatists in Tangiers know that France desires to modify her Treaties of 1845, to correct her Oran frontier; and those who witnessed her activity at Tangiers in 1880 and at the Madrid Conference in 1880 also, will understand that it cannot be indifferent to French Generals in Algeria, nor to French Ministers in Tangiers, that Bou Amema and other Arabs in open war with France get supplies, if not actual assistance, from the dominions of the Sultan of Morocco. Therefore Spain is curious to know how far the French armies will carry to pursuit of Bou Amema in October.

I do not mean to say that France harbours any designs against Morocco, but there exists in Spain the very general impression that to chastise her rebel Arabs France may have to enter into Moorish territory, thereby causing a conflict with the Sultan of Morocco, or, at least, provoking Arab and Mussulman fanaticism to an extent that may cause some agitation in Riff and among the Bedouin tribes near the Spanish stations and penal settlements on the coast of Morocco. Now, though the Spanish representatives in Tangiers and her commanders in the stations on the coast avoid any occasion of rupture, or any incident that might disturb the existing amicable relations, nevertheless it must be observed that any complication in Morocco, any disturbance would fire in Spain a movement of national ambition which no Cabinet could control, as Spaniards of every shade of opinion and of even opposed parties believe that the future has in reserve for their country a work of conquest and colonisation in North Africa. Their great jealousy of British or French influence in Morocco has been echoed in the Press and in the debates of the Cortes for years, and statesmen as well as public opinion, in regard to Morocco, only differ on the expediency of deferring "their African mission" until their finances are readjusted and their internal prosperity allows the expansion of their naval and military resources. The new Cabinet is decidedly inclined to neutrality in Morocco, but its diplomacy, its Consuls, its coast authorities in Ceuta and Melilla keep vigilant guard upon the doings of France and the Moors.—*Daily News.*

TRIAL OF THE CITY OF ROME STEAMSHIP.

GREENOCK, Sept. 28.

THE City of Rome steamer, the latest addition to the Inman fleet of liners, has been to-day taking a few turns by way of introduction to a trial trip that is to last till Friday evening. This magnificent vessel, as such of your readers as can force their memory back to the month of June will remember, is next to the Great Eastern, the largest ship afloat, and was launched from the slip of the Barrow Shipbuilding Company, of which the Duke of Devonshire is the chairman, with noteworthy boldness. The vessel upon being equipped sailed at once for the Clyde, whose shipbuilders, not without ample cause, think that the firm must be a remarkable one which can pass them in the supremacy of naval architecture. Since the City of Rome lay off Greenock she has been thrown open as a show, and the admission money has been applied to a local maritime charity. During the month of June a full description of this vessel's machinery and power appeared in the *Daily News*. Her masts and rigging have since been upreared, and she has been made ready for her first practical voyage during the next fortnight. I may remind the reader that the Great Eastern, which was something more than a nine days' wonder, is 692 feet long and 80 feet broad, and that the City of Rome is 580 feet long, 52 feet 3 inches broad, and 37 feet in depth, her tonnage being 8,826 tons. After all, the wonder excited by a huge craft like this diminishes in comparison with other wonders. As she lay in the water in the Firth of Clyde when we viewed her this morning she looked very handsome and very different from the Great Eastern, which towers out of the water. Our natty Clyde river-boat's paddlebox was only on a level with the City of Rome's companionway, and yet she can carry 1,600 steerage and 300 saloon passengers. The distinctive type of the Inman Line has not been departed from in respect of the perhaps old-fashioned, but still handsome profile, with clipper bow, figurehead, and bowsprit. The figurehead is a full-length figure of Adrian Caesar in the Imperial purple. The whole of the head work, with this exception, is formed of iron to save the cost and trouble of continually renewing the head rails, &c., when made of wood. The vessel is to be rigged with four masts, and here again the handsome fullship rig of the Inman Line has been adhered to with the addition of the fore-and-aft [illegible] jiggermast, rendered necessary by [illegible] rigged ous length of the vessel. She [illegible] the enormfunnels, each painted with [illegible] will have three band. A point calling for [illegible] the company's white number of separate [illegible] special notice is the large tight bulkhead [illegible] compartments formed by water-[illegible]ns, each extending to the main deck. The large [illegible]st of these compartments is only about 60 [illegible]ong, and supposing that from collision or other cause one of these was filled with water the trim of the vessel would not be materially affected. The stern frame or post, made at the Mersey Steel and Iron Works, is the largest single forging ever made for such a purpose. The finished weight is no less than 33 tons as compared with 18 tons in the sternpost of the Furnessia of 5,500 tons. The framing of the vessel is of the ordinary type, the floors being 34 inches deep at the centre line. In running the measured mile on Tuesday at half speed she made about 13 knots per hour. There was a large and influential company on board to-day, including Mr. John Burns, Cunard Line, and party.

It was hoped that a six hours' trial at the measured mile would have been obtained to-day, but there was some unforeseen obstacle, such as often happens to a new ship, and the best result was as above. To-night or to-morrow, however, the vessel will go to sea for a two days' trip, all being well. The 200 visitors to-day have had a fine trip up and down the Clyde estuary, starting from opposite Wemyss Bay and running two or three miles further up. When thirty years ago the City of Glasgow, the first of the Inman boats, started it was thought a great thing that she should be a vessel of 227 feet length, 33 feet breadth, with a tonnage of 1,609 tons. At that time, however, travelling on land was not what it is now. Last evening, for instance, I was at St. Pancras Station, Euston-road, at a quarter-past nine, and this morning at nine o'clock I was on board the City of Rome in the Firth of Clyde, looking upon the lovely scenery of that estuary. The houses of Wemyss Bay shone on the left, and on the right were the shadowy heights of Rothesay, Bute, and the Argyleshire hills. Ahead were the Cumbraes, with regard to which a Scotch clergyman is said to have prayed, "Bless this our land, O Lord; bless the Cumbraes, and bless also the adjacent islands of Great Britain and Ireland." At luncheon, in the magnificent dining saloon, where there are five long rows of tables, the toast of "The ship's prosperity" was acknowledged by Sir J. Ramsden and Mr. Inman. The splendid accommodation of the ship was much admired; the smoking saloon, music saloon, and ladies' room, being admitted to be the finest of their kind afloat. The Earl of Shaftesbury and others went ashore, leaving the ship to continue her voyage.—*Standard's Correspondent.*

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Bombay.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder.	Bhuswul	Satari	Dapki
Musjid „	Junction*†	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Sowda	Mirgani (for	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Marble	Katipurna
Parel Station	Raver	Rocks)	Moortizapoor
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Koorna
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnaira*
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narei	Chandoor
Tannah	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Damergaum
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Poolgaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Padsedari	Dygaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdah†
Khadawali	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Powanar
Wassind	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree